

**FINAL CLOSING OF
WATERLOO HOUSE, 95, KING-
STREET.
RICHIBALD MITCHELL, wishes
to impress upon the public the
POSITIVE FACT
That his Establishment will be**

ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER,
would therefore urge upon all the necessity
OF AN EARLY CALL,
any wish to take advantage of the present
opportunity, one that so seldom occurs of ob-
taining
DRAPERY GOODS,
Of a very superior class.

Bankrupts' Stock, and other rubbish,
 sold up at auction to sell at low prices, yet,
 really, dear at any price, but
GOODS OF STERLING VALUE,
 offered in the best markets for a **RESPECTABLE**
DR. In order to effect an
ENTIRE CLEARANCE
 the above short space of time, the **WHOLE**

REDUCTION.

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SUMMER CLOTHING.

O'NEILL, Tailor, begs to remind his friends and the public that he

remaining portion of his stock, at very prices, giving those who favour him with orders the full benefit of the sacrifice he necessarily must make.

O. N. requests all persons who are indebted to him to settle their accounts before the end of this month, as any that are not so temporarily arranged by that time will be handed

M. O'NEILL.
Tailor and Clothing,
555, George-street,
Next the Bank of Australasia.

RPY, BIRRELL, AND DES-
POINIES,
SUCCESSORS TO R. COWAN.

REG to inform country buyers and the inhabitants of Sydney that they can be supplied with all descriptions of Goods at unprecedented low prices.

5-6 prints, very cheap
 white cantons
 men's brown and grey half-hose
 elastic and stitched moleskin trousers
 men's and boys' tweed coats and trousers
 men's and coloured silk parasols
 men's and children's shoes

and yellow wove post
sl pens, all descriptions
tor cil
de Cologne and lavender water
er's and Fenning's spelling books
wn glass, 14 x 10
tled p rter
ret wines

bag-ties and Manila hats
 twill and regatta shirts
 serge shirts
 tiled mustards
 and $\frac{1}{2}$ tacks
 and tooth brushes, &c.

black tea, 10d. per lb.

Best, unglowder ditto, 2s. ditto. 7600

DRESSES.

JUST OPENED, a choice Stock of
Black Barege Dresses. Also, several cases
of *Jacquine* and *Muslin* ditto, which will be
and decidedly cheap.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON.

FISHING TACKLE.
THOMAS WOOLLEY has just received, ex late arrivals, and now ready the inspection of purchasers, a large and well assorted of Fishing Tackle, consisting of—
LINES, TANNED OR UNTANNED.

mp trolling lines, 20, 30, 40, 60, and 60 yards
salmon hair, "China Twist," and silk
lines, assorted
lines, 2, 3, and 4 yards each, mounted if
required
twist, of sizes

sk hooks, on cham with swivels, assorted sizes
 Kirby bent sea hocks, Nos. 1 to 16
 ditto ditto salmon dices, " 1 to 6
 ditto ditto river dices, " 1 to 10
FINE LIMEBACK HOOKS, " FLATTED,"
 ditto ditto, mounted on gut
 artificial flies, assorted

SUNDRIES.

with stop
x-wood winders, mounted or not
common and best bound flats
thing; anniers and k-tiles
d rings, swivels and flat caps
and sinkers, bamboo winders, &c.

very description of fishing grains, lances, and
a broom made of ash and

Amateurs and fishermen requiring a really
"fit out," are invited to an early inspec-
tion of the above, which they will find upon
to be considerably cheaper than at any
previous season.
30 and 432, George-street. 7.43

JUST LANDED,
SALACIA AND TAMAR, AND NOW ON SALE.
WARRON POTS and Camp Ovens
/ Bullock chains and traces
she, six kils, and sheephears
ile of all descriptions
flow-ware, frying-pans, &c.
the every description of **SETTLERS'** and

BIRMINGHAM HOUSE,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery Stores,
George and Liverpool streets,
BAR AND BODTROW. J. MILES.

GREAT REDUCTION.

late arrivals, materials direct from his
other, and has advice of a constant supply
the same, begs to announce to the public and
customers in particular, that he has re-
duced considerably the price of his manufac-
ture from this date, and will supply wholesale
only.

A. WORTMANN,

No. 26, Campbell-street, Sydney.
N.B. Will have from this date always on
hand, any quantity which may be required for
exportation, in good shipping condition. The
Bible is also remained not to purchase on his
manufacture an imitation, but inferior article.
Wholesale about the town, with the name of
Wheeler and Co.'s and J. Goldmann

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through certain ceremonies which the law of England declares *not* to amount to a carrying *at all*, should have the effect of putting persons so entering into such contracts and their issue in that position, which by the law of England only results from a legal marriage. The question still remains unanswered—*What makes these disputed marriages legal?*

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

LEXINGTON.

WIDIE BAY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN.—The wool season is just about commencing, and from the quantity of wool which will be shipped here, Maryborough will no doubt ere long be a place of considerable traffic.

On previous drawback is the want of police and Courts of Petty Sessions, from the frequent depredations which occur daily, but a petition has been signed to his Excellency the Governor, and it has been passed that by the 1st of January next we shall have the necessary protection, as it was only the other day a squatter publicly assailed our Commissioner of Crown Lands.

On the subject of sheep sent to the place, and which is also bringing Maryborough into place, where spirits, &c., may be sold in quantities of not less than two gallons, and it is scarcely conceivable any Government could allow such a thing to go on. The Government has £20, and in a few weeks will guarantee the place (as most of the holders of the place have had to erect buildings at a great expense upon land belonging to the Government, and the Government can supply place where inhabitants (independent of the storekeepers and publicans) do not amount to twenty. And should the Government think Maryborough really requires a police, it is not on their hands, and it is not for the Government to have it surveyed, as it would be impossible to define the bounds of where Maryborough is till fully surveyed.

Labour is much wanted in this country, and the Government has been established to be able to attract for want of men. *Mention* Bay being so distant it is impossible to get men from there, the Government ought therefore to send us a few by every vessel, as they would be sure of it.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. E. B. Unwin.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN.—I have come to reside here, and in extensive opening stores, and also to build on a large scale; it is also rumoured that another large scale of building is about being commenced. Nearly the whole of the Wide Bay country is now occupied.

The Survey is anxiously enquiring where all parties are coming, but nothing satisfactory can be learned at this time.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. E. B. Unwin.

AN INHABITANT OF MARYBOROUGH, OCTOBER 20, 1869.

THE NEW PAWNBROKERS' ACT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN.—Will you allow me, through the medium of your establishment, to bring to the attention of the Government and the Public to an obvious oversight in section XV. of the new Pawnbroker's Act (13 Vic. No. 37) — an oversight which involves serious considerations for the public.

By this clause it is enacted, in the first place, "That, unless a longer time shall be expressly agreed upon, the period for redemption of any article or articles so taken in pawn shall be the expiration of the term of one month, which period (or at the expiration of any other longer period as may have been agreed upon) shall be the period for redemption in specie, and any article shall be deemed forfeited to the pawnbroker, if it is not so redeemed, providing the pawnbroker has given notice in writing to the pledgor, the clause concludes with a proviso to the effect, "That any agreement for the forfeiture of any article in any case before the expiration of six months shall be wholly void."

That so gross an error should be allowed to pass undetected when the bill was in committee, is only another proof of the folly of the Legislature. The clause in the bill for sale of pledges was originally fixed at six months, and so stood in the bill as it was printed in the first instance; but that when the amendment for limiting the period of redemption occurred, it was thought proper to alter the clause, and learned mover confined his proposal for substituting the word "three" for "six," to lines 3, 9, and 14 of the clause, overlooking the fact that the word "six" occurred in lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640

a suit of England in the parish requiring a strict compliance with the laws, and a recent case, where both the accused and members of his community, and one a prisoner of the Crown, he met with the answer, that to have trouble the parties had to go to the law, was not so particular. Such conduct is doubly reprehensible, and ought to be prohibited, as it strikes at the root of all order and discipline, and facilitates the violation of every law.

The dress of the Chinese is well prepared to afford proofs of its correctness.

A CHURCHMAN.

DRESS OF THE CHINESE.

(The following is the first chapter of a Narrative of a Tour through the Silk and Green Tea Districts of the north of China, published at Shanghai, in the *Chinese Miscellany*. It is the description of the dress worn by the traveller, and is a very good illustration of what Dr. Medhurst is supposed to be the traveller.)

DRESS ACQUAINT FOR THE JOURNEY.

It is prior to accomplish a journey into the interior of China, it is necessary, if the individual is to be able to do so, to wear the Chinese dress, to shave the front part of the head and temples, and to wear what is commonly called a tail. The traveller should also be able to converse readily in the Chinese language, and to be conversant with the customs, to the habits and manners of the nation.

The Chinese dress varies much according to the season of the year, and the circumstances of the wearer. In the summer months, the dress is of light and airy materials; but during the winter season, it is doubled and weighted, to the extent required to keep out the cold. The rich wear fine and more elegant garments, while the poor are obliged to content themselves with the coarsest materials. We well know that the Chinese articles of dress are all roomy, and impose little restraint upon the limbs; though the large sleeves are sometimes in the way; and the long robes, when the wearer is engaged in any kind of rapid motion; otherwise the Chinese dress is tolerably comfortable, and in many respects more agreeable to the wearer than our own.

The first thing put on by a Chinese gentleman is a pair of drawers, or, in his own expression jacket and trousers, corresponding to our shirt and drawers. The upper garment is fastened close round the neck by a button, which forms a loop-hole; from this, the right arm is thrust out, and the hand is held in a line, while the left being considerably over, so as to admit of its being buttoned under the right arm, and so downwards along its right side. The trousers are very loose, extending from the waist to the feet, and having such a wide stride, as to allow of the legs being separated far asunder, without the least strain upon the cloth. This part of a Chinaman's dress is not provided with buttons, but is fastened by the waist, and is of the same length, a strip of cloth, doubled and hemmed along its whole length. These under garments are generally made of native cloth, mostly of a white or nankeen colour; but, in the case of very rich persons, they are of European make. Some have lately substituted European calicoes for cloth of native manufacture, as being whiter and softer; but the Chinese generally prefer the country-made cloths as more durable. The outer garment is of the same dress had better use nankeen, though it may feel rough and unpleasant to the skin, as less likely to excite remark. Immediately above the inner garments, the Chinese wear, if the weather is cold, a pair of drawers, and a middle girdle, made generally of coarse silk, and stuffed with cotton; having a short body but long sleeves, and fastened round the neck, and down the right side, in the same way as the trousers. The trousers are of the same material, however, omitted in warm weather. Over this wadded garment comes the phaou, or robe, fastened as the two preceding, but extending from the neck to the ankles. This robe is of the same length as the trousers, and is generally made of a kind of coarse shawl, of coarse but strong texture, and lined with white sarcenet, being stuffed or not with cotton, according as the weather appears to be cold or warm. In the summer season, the robe is generally made of light blue satin or velvet, made to fit exactly round the body, and having a collar, or tippet, weighing four taels, two hanging down from the front, and two from behind; these being fastened under the armpits, and the tippet being also buttoned in front, together fix this article of dress in its place. The robe is lined with a material like the tail-tippet or shoulder piece, when the outer garment is not worn, is very peculiar, and is to foreigners ridiculous. Over the robe, tippet, &c., come the ma kwai, or outer jacket. This is made of a material like the robe, and is fastened halfway down the lower arm, while the body of the jacket extends only to the waist; this garment, unlike any of those previously described, is fastened by a row of buttons along the whole length of the sleeve, and is very warm to come under the collar, but over the tippet, leaving the collar to fold over the neck part, thus completing the upper part of a Chinaman's dress. This outer jacket is sometimes made of a material like the robe, and is either be cold; or of camel or silk, if worn in the summer season. Instead of this outer jacket, a longer one of the same shape is sometimes substituted, which is called the wadded robe. The sleeves of these are very wide about the knee, being thus brought suddenly into a narrow compass at the top of the stockings exhibit the appearance of a limb about four times the size above, so that it seems to be a very singular and peculiar appearance. The appearance is sometimes attempted to be remedied by a pair of k'hoi 'ch'au, or tight overalls, which are fastened at the instep and drawn over the stockings. These overalls, of various colours, would somewhat remedy the awkward appearance of a Chinaman's lower extremities were not these overalls destitute of a seat; so that, while they are worn, the wearer is viewed in the other direction, as if the hinder part of his pantaloons had been torn away.

The shoes are made of cloth or satin, with sole of matted cloth, and are fastened by a row of pieces of leather underneath; these are sewed together by making stitches passing through the whole mass, and appearing in rows at the bottom of the shoe, by which making the ends of the sole, which are very wide about the knee, the bottom leather, with many folds of cloth, coming away; but after a time, the various layers get matted together, so as to retain their connection with the sole, and the shoes are fastened by a

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to be very much in the way of those not accustomed to such an appendage; and, if they were to do any work, it generally falls forward and interferes with the performance of the operation; or it catches in something from which he is going away, and suddenly arrests the individual in his progress. The first of these evils does not actually detach the cue. At night, when a man can scarcely turn round in his bed, without being forcibly reminded that he has got an unusual appendage, and without being in a position to remove it, he is obliged to wear the tail otherwise than hanging down gracefully behind. After all that can be done, the additional hair is immediately discoverable when the head is shaved, and therefore it is necessary to having the traveler stop to place himself in a barber's hands during the course of his journey. The writer did this on one occasion, when far in the interior; but the village operator, being too stupid to make obnoxious an attempt at shaving the traveler, on the existence of foreigners, failed to remark upon the singular appearance of the head presented to him. Not so, however, the mistress of the house, who asked her husband whether he was shaving the traveler, and he had to use a supplementary cue. Perhaps, had her husband, his wife has cut short his hair, which may account for its unusual appearance. In order to obviate the necessity of shaving the traveler, and to prevent, in the future, the writer shaved his own head and beard. This had to be done generally in the dark, without a glass, soap, or brush, and with only a few drops dipped in cold water to moisten the hair, and thus making the traveler resemble the scented hairs. At the first effort of this kind, the razor employed was blunt and full of notches, having been previously used for cutting a black and pencil; in this way a man can shave his face in a few minutes, about half an hour, but not without much scum, which forced some from the eyes. With good instruments, however, the affair went on smoothly afterwards, and the writer rejoined his countrymen, and returned to his hotel in the Chinese barbers. Though, were his example to be followed by all the inhabitants of China, it would throw about a million of plodding countrymen out of employ.

The Chinese, when a saving been assumed, it cannot be too much to suppose that the traveler has done every thing to screen himself from observation; he must maintain the character of a Chinese, and this cannot be done without the aid of the Chinese. The traveler, therefore, commented, precisely in the same way as is done by the natives. Everything is stereotyped in China; there is a certain order in the putting on of apparel, which must not be departed from. The first of these is, that, at first, and certain ones afterwards, they must be buttoned and tied in a certain way, one over the other, according to established custom, or it will appear strange; and the least departure from common usage will be put on to attract observation and lead to discovery. The manner of sitting, standing, or walking; the way of carrying the arms and moving the legs, all have their own order, and to some extent will be taken from the stranger, who is put on to attract observation and lead to discovery. The manner of sitting, standing, or walking; the way of carrying the arms and moving the legs, all have their own order, and to some extent will be taken from the stranger, who is put on to attract observation and lead to discovery. The manner of sitting, standing, or walking; the way of carrying the arms and moving the legs, all have their own order, and to some extent will be taken from the stranger, who is put on to attract observation and lead to discovery.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNOR-PRESIDENT OF HUNGARY.

(From the "Globe.")

THE most celebrated name among the leaders of the Hungarian war of independence is that of Kossuth. Educated as a lawyer, he was well calculated to head a movement whose object was to liberate a nation from foreign rule and rights. Persecuted as a journalist for his denunciation of some young men accused of high treason, illegally arrested, and condemned to a long imprisonment, he became a martyr, and his name became the rallying point for those as a leader of the coming revolution. The Diet of 1839 interceded so energetically in his behalf, that the Imperial Ministry thought it prudent to release him, under the pretext of granting him a leave of absence.

After an imprisonment of some years, he reappeared as the promoter of many plans for the material improvement of his country, such as the projected railway to connect the Danube with the North Sea, and the railway from Buda to Pest, and he was elected deputy to the Diet, and became leader of the opposition: in April, 1848, he was appointed Minister of the Interior, and in May, 1848, he was put on, he was elected President of the Committee of Defence; since the 14th April he has been Governor-President of the Kingdom (not the Republic of Hungary, as his enemies assert), and has been crowned with an ancient title of his most glorious era.

His influence over his countrymen is immeasurable. In spite of defeat, and the occupation of the capital by the enemy, he was enabled to collect an army of 100,000 men, whom he had inspired with enthusiasm by his eloquence, and supplied by his indefatigable activity with all the material of war. By taking advantage of the most inextinguishable eloquence, his genius, his imagination, and manufactures, by carefully organizing the forces of the country, he was enabled to maintain these supplies. Although himself ignorant of war, his genius enabled him to inspire his countrymen, and to give to many of them as yet untried, whose battle were a series of triumphs. Perhaps there would not exist in Europe another statesman so profoundly acquainted with the wants and prejudices of his countrymen, or so able to represent entirely represents their cause. With millions at his disposal, he lives simply, and improvident of the future, well knowing that his victorious country would never allow his family to be numbered, for he is compulsive, and he redoubles his activity in order to concentrate the more into the shorter time. But the great secret of his influence, which, more than his inextinguishable eloquence, his organizing intellect, or his genius as a statesman, marks him as the chief or central point of the movement, is his unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph and brilliant future of his fatherland. That the electricity of his genius, his organizing intellect, or his genius as a statesman, marks him as the chief or central point of the movement, is his unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph and brilliant future of his fatherland. That the electricity of his genius, his organizing intellect, or his genius as a statesman, marks him as the chief or central point of the movement, is his unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph and brilliant future of his fatherland.

The extent of Hungary, including Transylvania, amounts to 125,000 square miles; that of Great Britain and Ireland is 132,000, and that of Prussia about 116,000. The population of Hungary, according to the best authority, is nearly fourteen millions; that of England (including Wales) is 13,000,000; that of Prussia about sixteen millions. The population of the kingdom, like that of the empire, is composed of various races, amongst which there are differences of language, religion, and customs. The population of Hungary, according to the best authority, is nearly fourteen millions; that of England (including Wales) is 13,000,000; that of Prussia about sixteen millions. The population of the kingdom, like that of the empire, is composed of various races, amongst which there are differences of language, religion, and customs. The population of Hungary, according to the best authority, is nearly fourteen millions; that of England (including Wales) is 13,000,000; that of Prussia about sixteen millions. The population of the kingdom, like that of the empire, is composed of various races, amongst which there are differences of language, religion, and customs.

DESTINY.—One day a man related to me a story of Kismet or destiny, which he solemnly swore was true. He was a Turkish soldier, and Judge. Parah Khan, a Bishahi, he said, of the Jani-dan, was a young warrior of much promise. He was considered an unerring shot, and very few excelled him at the use of the rifle. One day he was ordered to go on a tour to a journey into Mekran, contrary to the advice of his friends, for a Pir had told them that he would not return. Parah laughed at their remonstrances, and only assented so far as to promise to return in a few days, and in peril. He was on his way home when, passing among a grove of palm trees, of which there are great plenty in that country, he heard a fearful cry of distress. He looked up and saw a man in a white turban, who was taking the trees to extract the juice from the top. The fellow was obliged to cling by arms and legs to the tree, so that he could not in any way assist himself from the tree. He was a Turkish soldier, and Judge. 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[illegible]

M., A. Steel;—Red and white steer, branded MS
and red ribs off side. Yellow and white calf, branded
L. Red heifer, branded CH on rump.
light brindle horse, branded like L.J. rump and ribe,
about from S. McFarlan, Munton Run.—Yellow cow,
all color by her neck not branded. Red and white cow,
brand visible, a brindle and white tail call by her
marked like W near rump; tressies 60 each. If the
steer, black & white cattle are not released on or before
the 2d November they will be sold. R. Kean, Esq.,
Aberdeen, N.S.W.

NOVEMBER.—On the 2nd day of October, 1890, from
Heart Quay: Black working bullock, CH under of
rump, LF near ribs, damages 2d. Red cow, white
tressed in circle of rump; B companion. HSEH of
rib. Black poley cow, white back, W ridge, 4 off
cow, all round, not branded. White cow, W off
ridge, 7 under. Red cow, W off ridge, 3 off
white brindle steer, M near hip. Yellow cow, white
under, UCE 1 over ramp and thigh 5 off. Brown
steer, CH of rump and thigh 5 off. N off rump.
Berry cow, 4 off rump, 5J off thigh. Red and white
horse, F off rump, 1 hand horse. Jhd off rump.
Brown poley bull, GD off rump. Red bull,
shoulder 7 also. Brown steen short tail, K of
side, 1 over rump. Horse, C half side. Red and
white bullock, RHK outside of rump. Strawberry
bull, UCE 1 over rump and thigh 5 off. Red and
white bullock, O 9 near ribs, Ed off ribs.
All white bull, underneath band of rump. Brindle
steer, RW of rump, RW of crown and S. off rump.
Ed high. Red cow, WE on crown, 2 off hip
off rump. Brindle bullock, LH off rump, 2 off rib.
Red cow, white under, 1 over rump, G off rib.
Steer, WW off rump. Red cow, W-T off rump.
White CE off rump and ribs. Red bullock, white
under, CE off rump, 1 hand horse. Jhd off rump.
Black cow, W off rump. Grey old damages 1d.
also, from Albany townland. Bay horse, star in fore-
head, off hind foot white, FH nose shoulder, aged 1g
damaged, they will be sold. R. Kean, Esq.,
Aberdeen, N.S.W.

OCtober.—From T.F. Moore's station, Wirrawarra:
22 Hay mare, blaze down face, black points,
blaze on forehead, 30 teeth, bred at Sydney, 1st
in pound. Bay mare, black points, very small size
of head, 1d of shouder. T over — near shoulder, fed
with good feed, she does not release till about
August 2d each. If not released on or before the 15th
November, they will be sold. T. Keane, No. 3d.

BIRTHS.

A Raymond Thomas, Hunter River, on the
1st instant, Mrs. D. Odell, of a daughter.
At Canterbury, on the 5th instant, Mrs.
M. Robey, of a daughter.
On the 6th November, Mr. John Howson,
P Park Cottage, South Head Road, of a
daughter.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, Margaret,
the infant daughter of Mr. E. W. Robinson,
Deceased.

On the 6th November, 1890, at his residence,
Joseph Head Road, Mr. John South, senior,
aged 63 years, late of Epping, in Essex, much
lamented and respected by all who knew him.
Drowned whilst bathing in the Murrumbidgee
River, near the Station, opposite the Government
Hotelletta, eldest daughter of Archibald
Callum, Esq., of "Good Hope," Yass;
aged fourteen years, nine months, and three
days. The loss of this dear child is, to her be-
loved parents bitter and irreparable grief,
opening into life with more than ordinary
promise, they hoped she would have been
reared for comfort to them, and usefulness to
the younger branches of their family, of which
she was the bright gem—the ablest tractee,
capable, affectionate, amiable, and eminently
social as she was, they would desire not to
epine, but would hope and humbly trust that
her removal is but to a better home.

ST. PHILIP'S NEW CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sermons
will be preached and collections made
St. James' Church, in aid of the St. Philip's
ew Church Building Fund, on Sunday next,
the 10th inst.; viz.:—

The Morning, by the Venerable the ARCH-
DEACON
B.A., and
The Afternoon, by the Rev. R. L. Evans,
B.A., and
In the Evening, by the Rev. ROBERT AL-
WOOD, B.A.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Honorary Secretary.

BAZAAR OF USEFUL AND ORNA-
MENTAL ARTICLES.

In liquidating the Debt upon the Congrega-
tional Church, Redfern, (built and sup-
ported by Voluntary Contributions alone) will
be held on Saturday the 3rd inst., at the Royal Hotel,
in aid of the month of December 1890. Contri-
butions of articles for sale are solicited, and
it will be received by the following Ladies:—
Misses BAILEY, Redfern; Mrs. Ross, College-
street; Mrs. Edwards, Macquarie-street; and
Mrs. Fox, Pitt-street. 7507

SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

SALE AT THE STEAMSHIP TERMINUS.
SODA WATER MACHINE, on the
most improved principle, complete with
copper gageometer, and solution pans; with a
water bottling machine complete.

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
Fort-street.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
FOR ROOFING, VERANDAS, &c.

REIGN SALE, ex Sir Edward Page'
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
sheets 6 feet x 2 feet, and 6 feet x 24 feet,
from 12 ounces to 13 ounces the square foot.

For all building purposes this is the most
durable and economical material that can be
used.

It is considerably cheaper than lead, and
being incorrodible, it is general use for gutter-
ing, rain water heads, pipes, &c.

In England it is used as roofing to all Gov-
ernment buildings, railway stations, &c. the geting,
pipes, &c., of the New Houses of Parliament,
are composed of Galvanized Sheet Iron.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
Ironmongers,
450, George-street.

**HUNZIG'S PATENT METAL SHRETS
AND RODS**

SHRETS—18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and
28 s.

RODS—½ inch, and 1 inch
TAILS—¼ inch

On sale by JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill.

REIGN SALE BY THUNDER-
signed,—Galvan patent rope, 1½ inch to 6½ inch
Tuttle
punnyan
dakun
itch
chile and wines
romongery
lass-water
in plates
ramon Almonds
le Juice
mento
rine whole and powdered
rosalina and Patna rice
Shoolote
ough London
annato
Carbonate Soda in kegs
Essential Oil, Lavender
Thyme
entire root
bergamot
Chilli salt
Ayenne pepper
Cinnamon West India
blue stone, white vitrol
ropo, Isinglass
ings skin
randy, blie, and leese
red, cherry, and Lisbon
heat

GEORGETHORNE AND CO.

SELLING OFF.
THE Stock of Cabinet Furniture now on hand will be offered for sale at a great discount and on payment, when the maining portion will be sold by auction, of which due notice will be given.

JOSEPH RLY.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND CONNOISSEURS.
WHISKY, IN THREE DOZEN CASES, CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, VINTAGE 1867, IN ONE DOZEN CASES, IN RED CASES, FINEST SCHIEDA GIN, IN RED CASES, EACH TWO GALLONS.

THE undersigned has for sale a small quantity of the above goods, of a quality at rarely finds its way to these colonies, which they recommend to the attention of the edges of a choice article.

COOPER, BROTHERS,
Waterloo Warehouse.

WINE SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
THACKER AND CO.

RUM! RUM! RUM!
REAL COLONIAL RUM, 30 G.P. OR 1 TO 2.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
THE undersigned begs to call the attention of all parties engaged in the spirit trade to his unrivalled stock of Rum, which for flavor, purity, and quality, far surpasses any other in the market.

A great deal of India Spirit—a very inferior article (indeed)—has been lately procured upon various duties as colonial produce, and the terms of such "old spirit," if it comes to the hands of many old customers, will be the cause of dissatisfaction amongst them. To prevent disappointment in purchasing the genuine article, parties are requested to communicate their orders direct to Henry Jones, Distiller, 327, George-street, Sydney.

HENRY JONES,
Genuine Distillery.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
ANNOCE of Malice, a small lot of prime Champagne Cider, in 3 dozen casks.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.

BASS'S BURTON ALE,
No. 3
Hogheads or Jans Catherine, from Barrels London.
Just landed in first-rate condition.

On sale by **JOSEPH S. WILLIS,**
Church-hill.

FOR SALE at the Storps of the undersigned—
Draught ale and porter
Bottled ditto

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7787

BARRAT'S TWIST TOBACCO,
As Made By
B. T. TAMAR.

NOW LANDING, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned—
in Tins Barrat's Twist Tobacco, warranted superior in quality to any recent importations.

ROBERT COVENY,
102, Market-street East.

5 KGS NEGROHEAD TOBACCO,
choice brands
Boxes Negrohead Tobacco, superior quality Barrels Hops, finest sort
Barrels Pork, ex Australia, from Boston

For sale by
S. WILKINSON, Junr.,
Macquarie-place.

VAN DIRMEN'S LAND OATS.
SMALL parcel of very superior Oats on sale, to close an account.

HENRY FISHER,
City Depts.
November 2. George-street 77-5

OATS INSTEAD OF MAIZEK.
ON SALE, prime feeding oats, superior to maize for feeding hard-worked races, and lower in price, at the stores of

HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
November 5. 7722

OILMAN'S STORES.
INVOICES of Oilman's Stores, consisting of—
Pickles
Mustard
Salsad oil
Capers
Bottled fruits
Sauces
Anchovy and bloater paste
Preserved as mon
Salted ditto
Vinegar
Barcelons cats

M. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street.

PORK AND BEEF.
FOR SALE, 90 casks of prime Mess Pork. Also,
Tirores of Salt Beef, warranted sound and in good condition.

P. BLAKENEY,
Corner of King and Clarence streets.

SALT BUTTER.
THIRTY Firkins just landed, ex Emma, from Adelaide, and for sale at the Stores of

GEORGE SMALL,
A. Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, a Long-bolt,—will carry 2½ tons. Apply to
JOHN GIBLETT.
Commercial Wharf.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.
MATCH MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.
THE undersigned being about to leave the colony, offers for sale the Match Manufactory, carried on at the rear of Mr. Astwick's Mill, Chippendale. It is complete everything required, and manufacturing a constant supply of matches, securing a safe investment and employment of about one hundred hands.

Apply on the premises. **BELL AND CO.**
Chippendale, October 31. 7465

TO CAPITALISTS!
FIRST-RATE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.
THE TO BE DISPOSED OF, on liberal terms, the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, &c. of the old established Ironmongery business, 371, George-street, known for the last 30 years as

IREDALE'S STORES.
Any person of good business habits, and possessing a moderate capital, would find this an opportunity as good as seldom occurs of succeeding to a first-rate trade, with every sort of assistance, in a few years, an ample return, he situation is one of the most central and profitable in Sydney, the business secure, well established, and in the hands of a spirited proprietor might be greatly improved. The terms will be made liable to correspond with the times.

Apply, by letter, to the Proprietor—
Addressed Mrs. L. IREDALE, 371, George-street, or the Rev. SAMUEL WILKINSON, Mission, Hunter River.

A vertical strip showing a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, with a dark, mottled pattern. The texture is irregular and grainy, with varying shades of grey and black. The strip is oriented vertically and appears to be a detail from a larger image.

